

Amendments to the Claims

Please amend the claims according to the following listing of the claims.

Claims 1-29 (Cancelled)

30. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of an eye lens, wherein a cut surface is produced inside the crystalline eye lens using multiple laser pulses, and wherein two or more cut surfaces are produced simultaneously in a predetermined arrangement relative to one another, wherein a cut area with a surface area of  $1 \text{ mm}^2$  to  $10 \text{ mm}^2$  is produced.

31. (Canceled)

32. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein bubbles are produced in the eye lens by the laser pulse, the bubbles having a diameter of at most  $50 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

33. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein the thickness of the cut surface is limited to at most  $5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

34. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein the cut area is produced by at least 10,000 laser pulses.

35. (Cancelled)

36. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein two successive laser pulses are produced at a distance from one another in such a way that the faults produced by the laser pulses in the eye lens do not touch or overlap one another.

37. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein

multiple cut surfaces are produced in a predetermined arrangement relative to one another.

38. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein the two or more cut surfaces are produced having forms or partial surfaces of the following bodies: spherical, spherical segment, spherical sector, spherical layer, prismatoid or prism with elliptical, elliptic annular, circular, annular, parallelepipedal, parallelogram-shaped, rectangular, square, triangular or irregular base area and lateral area, where the base area and lateral area can be flat or curved in order to increase the ability of accommodation of an eye lens by at least two diopters.

39. (Cancelled)

40. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 30, wherein a cut surface is produced inside the eye lens and the elasticity of the crystalline eye lens is enhanced by the cut surface having forms or partial surfaces of the following bodies: spherical, spherical segment, spherical sector, spherical layer, prismatoid or prism with elliptical, elliptic annular, circular, annular, parallelepipedal, parallelogram-shaped, rectangular, square, triangular or irregular base area and lateral area, where the base area and lateral area can be flat or curved.

41. (Cancelled)

42. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 30, wherein the pulse energy of each of the laser pulses is limited to a range from 1pJ to 1  $\mu$ J.

43. (Withdrawn) A controller for a surgical laser, adapted to control a laser that can be connected to the controller, the controller including

electronically executable instructions for causing said laser to produce a cut surface inside a crystalline eye lens using multiple laser pulses and to produce two or more cut surfaces simultaneously in a predetermined arrangement relative to one another, wherein a cut area with a surface area of  $1 \text{ mm}^2$  to  $10 \text{ mm}^2$  is produced.

44. (Withdrawn) A controller according to Claim 43, wherein the executable instructions are designed so that a bubble produced in the eye lens by a laser pulse is limited to a diameter of at most  $50 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

45. (Withdrawn) A controller according to Claim 43, wherein the executable instructions are designed so that the thickness of the cut surface is limited to at most  $5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

46. (Withdrawn) A controller according to Claim 43, wherein the executable instructions are designed in such a way that the cut area is produced by at least 10,000 laser pulses.

47. (Withdrawn) A controller according to Claim 43, wherein the executable instructions are designed so that a cut area of  $1 \text{ mm}^2$  to  $10 \text{ mm}^2$  is produced.

48. (Withdrawn) A controller according to Claim 43, wherein the executable instructions are designed so that two successive laser pulses are located at a distance from one another, such that the faults produced by the laser pulses in the eye lens do not touch or overlap one another.

49. (Withdrawn) A controller according to Claim 43, wherein the executable instructions are designed to control the laser in order to produce multiple cut surfaces in a predetermined arrangement relative to one another.

50. (Withdrawn) A controller according to Claim 43, wherein the executable instructions are designed to control the laser so that one or more cut surfaces are produced, to thereby increase the ability of an eye lens to accommodate by at least two diopters.

51. (Withdrawn) A surgical laser connected to a controller according to claim 43.

52. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 43, wherein the executable instructions cause the pulse energy of each of the laser pulses to be limited to a range from 1pJ to 1  $\mu$ J.